



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breaks the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The News.

There has been severe fighting between Meade's and Lee's forces, between Gettysburg and Chambersburg. Meade is reported to have been present. Gen. Reynolds was mortally wounded. The battle was apparently in progress when last heard from. The forces were a portion only of each army. The rebels are concentrating not far from South Mountain. Eighteen hundred of our troops made a gallant fight at Hanover, capturing 6000 of Stuart's cavalry with artillery, capturing a portion of them.

It is no wonder that the north meets with reverses while there are such fatal divisions among its own people.—*Madison Journal.*

True—but who is responsible for the divisions? Certainly not those at the north who insist upon the enforcement of the constitution and the laws.

When the president seemed to inaugurate the policy of negro emancipation, a measure not only distasteful to the people, but utterly in violation of law, he and his partisan friends must have known that none but a small faction of abolitionists could conscientiously follow him. Who, then, created these "fatal divisions"? If Mahomet refused to go to the mountain, the mountain ought not to be censured for not going to Mahomet, in violation of the immutable laws by which it is forever fixed upon its base.—*Madison News.*

The utter and undeniable hypocrisy of this pretense is shown in the fact that Geo. E. Paul, the leading and responsible editor of the Milwaukee News, was one of the editors of the New York Day Book, when that paper was suppressed two years since for its reasonable doctrines and tendency, long before the emancipation proclamation was issued. So, too, of the Chicago Times, one of the shining lights of "democracy" in the northwest. Storey, its editor, who is now preaching obedience to the constitution and laws as a cloak to his hostility to the war, is the man who, when conducting the Detroit Free Press in the opening of the war, declared his intention to open "a fire in the rear of the army," while the rebels were contesting our advance into the regions of secession. No man, now-a-days, carp about the proclamation and pettifog about a distinction between the administration and the government, who is not hostile to any prosecution of the war, or wants it only so conducted as to overthrow the republican party and reinstate the democratic party in political power and patronage.

The Milwaukee News has never, to our recollection, before or after the proclamation, supported the administration in the prosecution of the war. The pretense is a false one which is set up that the copperheads were once true and loyal to the government, but that they were forced from its support by its policy. They have been traitors from the beginning, and have only sought to cover their treason by specious falsehoods. Was there no division before the proclamation of emancipation? Turn to the files of the News and see the daily outpourings of its hate towards the administration previous to that time. You will find there the Ryan address, issued three weeks before the president's emancipation proclamation, as bitter in its opposition to the war as the malignant ability of its author could invent.

"Mahomet must go to the mountain," when the mountain is composed of the Milwaukee News, the Chicago Times, and their followers. A lofty mountain this that demands the surrender of the government, or it will do nothing but hiss its opposition to the efforts to save the country. It resembles a mountain as much as those hills of serpents found by travellers on the plains of South America, where the most hideous reptiles roll their unseemly bodies together and scent the surrounding air with their poison.

The Madison Patriot enquires of us what kind of a Union we are to have after the war, and how we are to get it. We cannot answer for the future, as we are not a prophet, and are therefore unable to foretell events. We want nothing better than "the constitution as it is," interpreted by the letter and spirit of the declaration of independence. We are to get such a Union by vigorous war, until the rebels are subdued, and by afterwards administering the government according to justice and equity towards all men.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.—The state convention in Missouri has adopted an ordinance of emancipation and adjourned. Slavery ceases to exist in that state on the fourth of July, 1863; provided, that those emancipated shall remain in the service of their owners, as follows: those over forty years during their lives; those under twelve till they are twenty-three; and those of all other ages until the 4th of July 1870.—All slaves brought into the state after this date are to be free, and those carried to seceded states and brought back shall be free. The ordinance is not submitted to the people.

There is said to be a movement on the Peninsula against Richmond, and the people of that city are much alarmed, according to the tenor of their papers.

From the Eighth Regiment.

Camp at Young's Point, La., June 10th, 1863.

My Mother.—It is with pleasure that I sit down again this pleasant afternoon to follow the example of Frank, that is, to write a letter. I do not know as I can make it very interesting, but I will try.

First, our Company.—It has an aggregate of sixty-five men—commissioned and enlisted; it was sixty-six, but one man is missing from Jackson, Miss. The commissioned, non-commissioned and enlisted are hard to be beat. A goodly share of them are small but durable; a great many are under twenty—more under than over. Give me the short, stubby men for soldiers; they are the men that are doing the duty in this regiment. Where you find one small man sick you will find three or four of large ones. This is the way that it has always been. The health of the company is poorer now than it has ever been before since it has been a company. It is not sickness that has laid so many of them up; it is fatigue. Since we left camp, a couple of miles above here, the 2d of last month, up to about ten days ago, it has been tramp, tramp, tramp! and during the ten days since we landed here three of them have been spent on a tramp. In that three days tramp, we (our brigade,) at Richmond, La., met the enemy, estimated at 3,000, drove them out of town, killing, wounding and taking prisoners about 50. Before returning to our respective camps we burned the town to the ground, it being the second time that we had been there. We never visit a place twice without leaving our mark. Holly Springs, Mechanicsburg, and other places will testify to what I say.—Some may think it cruel; it may be—I don't see it in that light. Had we commenced that two years ago it would have been better for us. I now say that all that our brigade wants is rest; rest they ought to have, and rest they must have before they will be fit for duty again.

Speaking of Jackson, in the forefront of my letter, cuts it into my head to say a little about the condition of "our army" on the 14th, the day that we "claimed" Jackson for our own. You have probably seen it stated by McClellan, in the papers, that his army could not move on account of some of them having no shoes or stockings.—Good story, wasn't it? Didn't have the railroad running right up to his door, did he? Queer! Now for the contrast: When orders were received on the night of the 1st, they read thus:—The men will go in light marching order; no knapsacks to be taken—nothing but a woolen and rubber blanket, nothing but the clothes they had on their backs. The men started out buoyantly and cheerfully, bound "to do their duty at all hazards. Whether they have done it or not, I will leave you to judge. The night of the sixth day out found us again at the Mississippi river, at a town named (and rightly too) Hardimes. Opposite said town is Grand Gulf; here we find the first impediment to our progress. Hills, natural fortifications of themselves, which no army but ours would attempt to storm; but storm them they did, and took them too. Now, onward to Jackson. On the night of the 13th we formed our first line of battle to meet the enemy; meet them we did not; they sneaked. The morning of the 14th was ushered in by a rain storm, which did not help matters any.—What cared we for rain—our cry was, onward to Jackson. About 11 o'clock we formed in line of battle outside of Jackson; cannonading commenced immediately on both sides, we proving the best artillerymen soon drove the rebel batteries from their position. Then, from our General, rang forth, charge—forward, guide center, double quick, march! The order was obeyed; not so nice as it might have been done had it not been for the rain and mud, and in a cornfield. Jackson was taken that charge did the business for us. Now we will look at the condition of the men; at least one-third of them were barefoot; more than that number were without either coat or shirt; what shirts they did have were gathered by the wayside. Now let me ask, what would have been our position now had the commander-in-chief wanted clothing and shoes? It is easily answered; where the eastern army is at present—back where it started from.

I remain as ever, HANK H. W.

For the benefit of our Polar readers, we will make a note of the fact that this is a very warm day. The mercury is plump up to 90° in the shade, and in the sun much higher. Humanity prespires profusely, and stockings are decidedly oleaginous. Think of this, Polars, and also think that those soulless corporations, the ice monopolists, are charging a dollar a week for a daily medium of ice. Shameful, isn't it?—*Chicago Journal.*

When I come to Janesville. Here we have the thermometer at 96°, and ice at \$7 the season.

MERCHANTS' DESPATCH.—It will be gratifying to those who are in the habit of doing business with this company, of which, by the way, the American Express Company is the proprietor, to learn that it has extended its operations into the New England states, and that freight can be brought by it from those states and sent to them. As a shipping line from New York city westward, and from the west to that city, it has long been deservedly popular, and now that it has enlarged the extent of its operations, it will receive a heavy increase of business. We may properly remark, in closing, that its genial western traveling agent, Charlie Weady, is now on his annual trip west, looking after the interests of the company and taking care of his friends generally. He has dodged out and in this city several times, and always receives here, as elsewhere, a warm welcome.

See the new advertisement in to-day's paper.

Maryland Heights have been evacuated. Everything not removable was destroyed, and the troops added to Meade's army.

The city of Syracuse is planning a capacious reservoir, at the cost of \$50,000, to supply the people with wholesome water.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 27.

The news from the front and from Maryland and Pennsylvania is more threatening to-day. I am not at liberty to tell you where our forces are, but you may rest assured that they are not idling away their time, or that they are neither unadvised of Lee's movements or whereabouts, or unprepared to take advantage of any chance to attack or follow him. The President intimates that our affairs look darker than they really are. He is disgusted with the conduct of the Pennsylvanians, particularly the Philadelphia. Up to last night not more than fifteen hundred men from that city had been sent to Harrisburg, and not half of that number have consented to be mustered into the service of the government. Gov. Curtin alleges that the reason of the backwardness of the people of the Keystone State to take up arms for the defense of the state, is their want of confidence in the secretary of war, and that they will not volunteer while he is in charge of the war department.

The city was in an unusual state of alarm last night, and until a very late hour troops and new levies were marching along the streets. The "Black Brigade" and the employees in the Quartermaster's and Commissary departments are now doing general duty, and the city has been cleaned out of troops, for the defense of the fortifications around the city.

The rebels are again erecting batteries on the Potomac for the purpose of obstructing or preventing the navigation of that river. They have a heavy battery already at Mathias Point, and are they now occupy Fairfax station, which is only eight miles from Alexandria, they will in a day or two have batteries on the river much nearer Washington. Things look bad, and I am more and more confirmed in my previously expressed opinion that the destruction of Lee is Washington, instead of Philadelphia.

The Vallandigham committee have had two interviews with the President. No conclusion has yet been reached on the subject. I guess the President will refuse the application for the release or return of that traitor. I hope he will—for if there ever was a man who deserves punishment, that man is Vallandigham. The men who favor his return do not pretend to justify his course, but only use him for prospective political advantage.

From the N. Y. Economist and Dry Goods Market. New York Dry Goods Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 26.

The past week has been the most active in the cotton goods market since the revival of business, and prices show a greater advance than in any previous week of the month. Market values of standard plain cottons have improved 10@12 per cent. since last Friday, and low and medium grades have advanced 10@15 per cent. The largest have been among the heaviest operators. It is evident that goods must advance considerably if the Mississippi and the country to the west of it is not completely opened before the time that the jobbers would be compelled by actual necessity to lay in their fall stocks, and fearing that the government may not be thus successful in the jobbers are purchasing their fall stocks now, in anticipation of the advance. Some of the commission houses, with the largest assortments of goods of desirable character, say that their trade this week has been as large as it was during the speculative days of last January and February.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.—Standard brown sheetings become very scarce with first hands, this week, and prices advanced rapidly. At the close of the market this evening, we know of no standard sheetings in first hands, except where half a dozen bales or so are being kept "for seed," and not offered at any price. Messrs. A. & A. Lawrence & Co., and other similar leading houses are now entirely sold out. This absence of stocks with first hands makes irregular holders more firm, and less anxious to sell. Sales were made by regular agents, to-day, at 32½, and this evening in the outside market at 32½, has been offered and refused.—Thus the market closes unsettled. Goods will sell for 32½ readily, but holders will probably ask 34 or 35 to-morrow. Demand for low and medium grades of 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 goods has been very active, and prices have advanced 10@15 per cent. Four yard goods which sold on Monday for 20, have since sold at 22½, and now are held at 23c.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.—The market has been as active as in any week of the year, and market values have improved 12½@15 per cent. The sales of the week have been so heavy that the leading standard grades of bleached goods are now nearly as scarce as heavy sheetings. The stock of Lonsdale 4-4 in first hands has been sold out at 27c, and 28c was offered to-day for ten cases. Wamsutter is withdrawn from the market by the agents, and few other goods of similar quality remain in stock. This supply of lower grades is sufficiently plentiful, but old standard goods are decidedly scarce. Jobbing prices of New York Mills are advanced to 40c; Wamsutter 32@33c; Williamsville 32; Arkwright, Warrington and White Rock, each 28@30c.

EXCITING TIME AT MOUNT VERNON, IOWA.—At the anniversary of Cornell College, Mount Vernon, on Thursday last, a few persons—perhaps half a dozen in all—went there with copperhead pins, which created a great excitement. The exercises were temporarily suspended; the band commenced playing, and every copperhead badge was hastily taken from its owner and forced to hurrah for the Union. A grey-headed traitor, who has long been blarney for the southern confederacy, declared that he would not hurrah for the Union, but a little choking brought him to terms. One young woman had on the southern badge, which was torn from her breast, clothes and all, by another young woman. The latter had her bonnet destroyed in capturing the pin, and came young men raised eight or ten dollars instantly to replace the bonnet. The copperhead pins being all "cleaned out," the exercises were resumed, and passed off very satisfactorily.—*Dubuque Times.*

THE NEW COMMANDER.—The New York Tribune says: Gen. Meade is far better known in the Army of the Potomac than by the public, though his reputation with the latter is high. No general possesses more—we think none so much—of the confidence of his generals. He is an officer of extraordinary energy and of unquestionable devotion to the cause which the army now under his command must defend from imminent deadly peril. His services in the present war have been conspicuous, yet his capacity to handle a large army, and that army in such a position as the Army of the Potomac at present, is to be proved by trial only. The time is past when personal partialities or prejudices can be indulged.—The question is: Who shall save the Republic? In the earnest hope that General Meade may be equal to the vast responsibility just resting upon him, we bid him God speed in his momentous task.

Sorghum fields are abundant in Southern Illinois. Some proprietors have 300 acres of cane now growing.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTER FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

HARRISBURG, July 1—9:30 p. m.

A battle took place yesterday afternoon, at Hanover Junction, between General Pleasanton and the rebel cavalry, which lasted until the whole afternoon.

As the result, the enemy lost 400 killed, wounded and missing, besides six pieces of artillery. Our loss was reported at 200. It is believed the main body of Lee's army is between Gettysburg and Chambersburg. There are indications of a battle being fought to-day between Lee and Meade, but to what extent and with what result is unknown, nor is it likely to be known to-night.

Heavy firing has been heard here the whole evening, in the direction of Carlisle. It is a long way off, and at times very rapid. The river banks are lined with persons listening and discussing the probable results.

A heavy fire of riflemen has been kept up all day. Our men have been able to throw up considerable earthworks around the center within the fort. The rebels pressed us from placing guns by a constant fusillade and by throwing ignited shells over their parapet. The rifle-pits are within one hundred feet of each other, but our advantage in elevating and the number of sharpshooters is apparent.

Among the officers in storming last night are Col. Johnathan Smith, dangerously wounded; Col. Maury, Lieut. Col. Reese, wounded, and Major Leander Fisk killed.

WASHINGTON, July 1.

Official advices from the army of the Potomac, state that a portion of our cavalry force, under Gen. Kilpatrick, had a hard-fought fight yesterday with the enemy's cavalry, at Hanover. We captured a battle flag, one lieutenant, and captain, and forty-five privates. Fifteen or twenty of the enemy were killed.

LANCASTER, Pa., July 1.

Signal rockets were seen and firing heard last night in the direction of Gettysburg, and continued till three o'clock this morning, and at times cannonading, rapid and heavy. The national troops occupy York in force.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON General Logan exploded the mine under the rebel fort in his front, blowing one side and one angle away. A struggle then took place for possession, which has not yet ceased. Our men held one side and the enemy the other. We are endeavoring to mount cannon in the works, which they resist. Gen. McPherson thinks he will be able to plant a battery in our position.

LOUISVILLE, July 1.

There are all kinds of rumors from Murfreesboro and Nashville, but nothing startling. Our forces are probably either in front of or in Tallahassee before this.—News of a battle is hourly expected.

The intended rebel invasion of Kentucky from East Tennessee, is believed to have been abandoned since the forward movement of Rosecrans, which spoiled their calculations.

To-day's Report.

[Report Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.] MORNING DISPATCHES.

GETTYSBURG, July 1.

There has been a heavy engagement since 9 o'clock this morning, between the rebels under Longstreet and Hill and the 1st and 11th corps under General Reynolds and Meade. The locality is beyond Chambersburg, on the Chambersburg Pike. Portions of the fight have been very severe and attended with heavy loss. Thus far the enemy has been successfully resisted by the two corps mentioned, and the 3d and 12th corps are now coming up. Major General Reynolds is mortally wounded and has since died.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.

A Harrisburg special to the Press says that a strong force under General Knipe, marched up the valley, to-day, towards Carlisle. A supply train was sent out which encountered the rebels and withdrew to Harrisburg. Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Carlisle. No doubt a general engagement is going on. The fight is probably near Mechanicsburg, seven miles from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, July 1—midnight.

The heavy firing heard in the direction of Carlisle has now ceased. It is believed the rebels have made an attack on the forces belonging to this department, between Mechanicsburg and Carlisle. The result is unknown. A large fire is now seen in the direction of Carlisle. It is believed here that Lee's headquarters are at Dover, York county.

WASHINGTON, July 1.

Letters of to-day's date received from the army of the Potomac contain the following: Our last movements have been characterized by a marked willingness on the part of soldiers to undergo any fatigue within the bounds of human endurance.

Gen. Stahl was relieved from his cavalry command by Gen. Hooker, Sunday, and Gen. Kilpatrick appointed in his place.

LANCASTER, Pa., July 1.

Nothing new here. Col. Faulkner has communication with forces at McCall's Ferry and Port Bottom. Nothing has been seen of the rebel force in that vicinity. There is a vague rumor that the rebels are again at York, but it is not reliable.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.

The Washington Star has the following news from Richmond: It says an attack is expected there. The Pills arrived from the lower Potomac bringing up prisoners.—Among them is Wm. Hunter, a deserter from the 10th La., who represents that the people of Richmond, which place he left last week, were much frightened, fearing an attack, and citizens were being armed.

CARLISLE, Pa., July 1, 3 p. m.

Herald's special.—The last of the rebels left here this morning by the Baltimore Pike. They number about 12,000. The division under Johnson that encamped two miles west of Carlisle, retreated precipitately to Shippensburg, leaving cooked rations behind. An order from Gen. Lee, dated Chambersburg, June 27th, praises the troops for the forward march which they have performed and orders that no man should be punished for desertion. The rebels were ordered to leave a requisition for large supplies of bacon, flour, salt, potatoes, molasses, coffee, sugar and medicines. The barracks were destroyed. The railroad telegraphs were damaged. The rebels while here had regular mail communication with Richmond.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, July 2.

The Herald has the following: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 1, 1863.

Reports from Sharpsburg, state that a large force of rebels crossed the Potomac at that point during the last few days and advanced towards—Baltimore. South Mountain remains in possession of the rebels. An immense train of supplies has been sent by the rebels into the Shenandoah Valley. The rebels occupied Westminster, yesterday. The home guards offered resistance and lost a number of men.

Sergeant Cline of the 3d Indiana cavalry, with nine men, made a dash into Hagers-town, capturing the rebel mails and eleven rebels. The letters were of great importance and furnished much desirable information.

The Herald's Washington special says, apprehensions are entertained that Lee may take the line from Maryland and reach Washington before they can be caught by the Union army. Great confidence is felt and expressed in Gen. Meade. It is hoped he will be able to strike the rebel army on this morning.

Pleasanton interrupted the force of Stuart's cavalry and captured all the supplies seized by him in the recent raid in this vicinity.

BALTIMORE, July 2.

Nothing from Gettysburg additional to that in the special to the New York Times sent this morning. Gen. Reynolds, who fell mortally wounded in the fight near Gettysburg, has arrived in this city.

NEW YORK, July 2.

Flour 5c better. Wheat quiet and firm. Corn 10c better, 74½¢. Oats steady, 71½¢. Pork firm. Money and sterling exchange unchanged. Gold 44½.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.

The Press has the following:

COLUMBIA, Pa., July 1.

The 50th New York, 1st Vermont, 1st Virginia and the 18th Pennsylvania cavalry regiments left Frederick Saturday, moved forward to Hanover, and arrived there Tuesday morning, when they were charged upon in the rear by Stuart's rebel cavalry, about 6,000 strong. The national force numbered 1,800. The battle commenced at 9 a. m. and continued until 3 p. m. The contest was a succession of charges, re-charges, advances and repulses. Our troops fought with desperate triumph. We captured all of the 1st South Carolina regiment except 13. The rebels took about 80 prisoners. Pierce's artillery, belonging to the 1st South Carolina, was among the trophies.

HARRISBURG, July 2.

The last of the rebels left Carlisle yesterday morning. The town was occupied in the afternoon by a portion of our forces under Gen. Smith. At 5 o'clock a large force of rebel cavalry appeared and sent a flag of truce demanding a surrender, which was refused. The rebels opened on the town with artillery. The rebel fire was promptly replied to. The firing continued at intervals till one o'clock, when the rebels fled back. The rebels burnt the barracks, gas works, one dwelling, and many buildings also suffered much from the rebel artillery. When the rebels opened fire on the town the excitement was intense among the citizens. The women and children fled in all directions. Our loss is three killed and 11 wounded. The rebel loss is unknown.—Previous to evening the rebels sent another flag of truce to leave, as they intended to renew the attack next day. This morning the rebel pickets are again in sight, but up to noon no news has been received of a renewal of the attack. No news from any other quarter.

From the Madison Journal. Gen. Faine Seriously Wounded.—Interesting Particulars—Noble Conduct of Negro Troops.

The following letter will be read with deep interest by the people of Wisconsin. Gen. Faine was among the first to volunteer in defense of the country, on the first call of the President for troops. He was quartermaster of the 2d regiment, that first took possession of Camp Randall, in which position he displayed so much tact and ability, that on the organization of the 4th regiment, he was appointed its colonel. This regiment, under Col. Faine, has done excellent service, as the people of the state well know. Last winter, Col. Faine was promoted to be a brigadier general, in which position he has done honor to himself and his state. He has fallen severely wounded, while leading his brigade against the rebel entrenchments at Port Hudson. His many friends in Wisconsin will pray for his speedy restoration to health, and to his position as chief of the noblest and bravest of defenders of the country. But we will let our correspondent give the particulars relative to the General's fall and rescue:

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 18, 1863.

Messrs. ARWOOD & RUTLER.—Yesterday Gen. Faine, formerly colonel of the 4th Wisconsin, was brought to town from Port Hudson, severely wounded in the leg, which he will probably lose. He fell while bravely leading his brigade against the rebel entrenchments. After he fell, his brigade, being repulsed, left him near the rebel entrenchments. Gen. Faine succeeded in crawling into a small gulley, which protected him from the shots of the rebel sharpshooters who seemed determined to kill him. There he lay, surrounded by the dead. The next question was how to get him back to camp. Four negro soldiers volunteered to bring him in on a stretcher. When they came within a short distance of the general, they were shot dead. Several attempts were made, and 14 negroes were killed before the general was relieved.

It is universally conceded that the negroes make capital soldiers; and at Port Hudson, so far, they have fought as well as any soldiers in U. S. army. Gen. Faine is in the Charity Hospital here, under the care of Dr. Stone, one of the best surgeons in New Orleans, and is doing as well as can be expected. Capt. Heron is at the St. James Hospital and is doing well.

V. W. R.

P. S.—News has just been received from Port Hudson that the lieutenant colonel of the 4th Wisconsin was either killed or badly wounded, and that the regiment was badly cut up. Gen. Banks has given up the idea of taking Port Hudson by storm. Several days ago about fifty large siege guns were sent up there. The artillery and the spades will take the place without any mistake. A great many of the 4th Wisconsin, wounded soldiers, are in the hospitals here. They are all well cared for. I see many of them every day.

THE CASE OF VALLANDIGHAM.—The New York Tribune's Washington despatch of June 30th, says: The Ohio democratic state convention committee received an answer from the president to-day. He agreed to release Vallandigham, provided they would personally conform to certain terms, which the committee were not at liberty to do without consulting with the entire committee in New York to-morrow. Several members have already reached that city.

NATIONAL LOAN.—Collector Hayes, of Chicago, has received instructions from Secretary Chase, authorizing him to receive subscriptions, at par, for the 5-20 6 per cent bonds, during the month of July.

Obituary.

JAMES A. BOLES, 1st Lieutenant 12th regiment U. S. Infantry, who died in this city on Sunday morning, the 25th inst., was the son of Justice Boles, deceased, late of Northampton, Mass. He was a youth of bright promise, of the culture, polished manners and rare attainments. At the commencement of the war he was pursuing his legal studies in the office of his brother-in-law, Judge Justice of New York City. He was one of the large number of highly educated young men who volunteered with alacrity to the first call of the government for soldiers. He was a member of the 12th U. S. Infantry, and was with them on their memorable march from New York to Washington in April, 1861. He was one of the bravest and most gallant of our volunteers, he was with them on their memorable march from New York to Washington in April, 1861. He was one of the bravest and most gallant of our volunteers, he was with them on their memorable march from New York to Washington in April, 1861. He was one of the bravest and most gallant of our volunteers, he was with them on their memorable march from New York to Washington in April, 1861.

For a considerable period Lieut. Boles was detached for special duty, which kept him away from the field of duty for his inclinations, but which served to display his fine and noble qualities and his high and noble reputation for soldierly promptness and noble attainments. He afterwards participated in the first battle near Vicksburg, and was a member of the 12th U. S. Infantry, and was with them on their memorable march from New York to Washington in April, 1861. He was one of the bravest and most gallant of our volunteers, he was with them on their memorable march from New York to Washington in April, 1861. He was one of the bravest and most gallant of our volunteers, he was with them on their memorable march from New York to Washington in April, 1861.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wet Nurse Wanted.

FOR instruction in nursing apply at this office. J. H. BALCH, Notary Public.

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Experience of Eighteen Years.

Give Good Satisfaction.

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W. H. LINGG, PORTER, Chicago and
Western Agent, cor. Lakeland Dearborns, Chicago
March 14th, 1861. mar14dt

Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Line

ONLY route to St. Louis, Bloomington, Springfield,
Alton without change of cars; also, direct
connection for Peoria, Decatur, Jacksonville and Quincy.
Two passenger trains leave Chicago daily
Express, at 9.15 A. M.
Evening " 8.00 P. M.
Extra freight, daily, through in twenty-four hours.
J. M. ALLEN, Gen. Freight Agent, cor. LaSalle, Dept.
mar14dt

IT IS A FACT THAT
W. G. BEARING
Keeps the best assortment of
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware
in the City of Jacksonville, and is selling it too at prices
to correspond with the times.

MILK PANS
at reduced prices, for cash. A full stock of
Cooking and Tallow Stoves
PUMPS, LEAD PIPE, &C.
EASE TROUBLES AND CONDUCTOR
ROOFING AND JOB WORK DONE TO ORDER.
Store on Triangle, east of the Hyatt House.
may 21/11 want

...at the same time, I have been directed by my
superior officers daily May, 1869, and a copy of which
I herewith served you, and to serve a copy of your
answer to said complaint on the subscribers at
their offices in said city, within twenty days after the
service of the summons on you, execution of the day of
which service, and if you fail to answer the said com-
plaint within the time soforesaid the plaintiff in said
action may apply to the court for an order of compe-
lment to apply to you, - Dated May 27th, 1869.

ELDERIDGE & PEASE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Jackson, Mich.
[SEE PREVIOUS PAGE 50 CTS.]

Jen'd w .

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS

C distinguished Generals, Statesmen and other con-
spicuous men of the World of Art, just what it
is to see them as they were in life. Sent by mail
May 30th, 1869. [w=30d w] MOSELEY P.

34d4d1f TALLMAN & COLLINS.
Drugs, Chemicals,
Patent Medicines, & Dye Stuffs,
 a large stock and well bought, at
 TALLMAN & COLLINS,
 15d5d1f Druggists.

GOLD WANTED.
 WE pay for the highest market prices at all times,
 for every amount of Gold, delivered at our store.
 SMITH & BOSTWICK,
 15d5d1f
 Lancasterville, March 6th, 1863.

Instructions for Field Artillery!
 1a23d1f O. J. DEARBORN

engaged promises, to wit: all those tracts or parcels
 and situated and being in the city of Beloit, county
 of Rock and state of Wisconsin, and describe as
 follows, to wit—No. two (2) and the south
 of lot No four (4) in block twenty six (26), in the
 (second village) of Beloit, and known as the Hopf-
 man property of the same.—Dated December 27, 1885.
 S. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff of Rock County.
 G. WILLIAMS, Plaintiff's Attorney. do:dm

Great Decline in Gold and Silver.
 We pay the highest price in the state for gold and
 silver coin, also demand notes.
 McREY & BRO.
 Milwaukee, March 7th, 1885. m:rw:m

WARRANTEE DEEDS FOR SALE.

I, the undersigned, I shall offer for sale said lot public and
 to the highest bidder, on the steps in front of the
 House, on Main street, in the city of Japan-
 in said Stock county, on _____
THE 24TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1883,
 at _____ o'clock in the forenoon of that day
 following described, mortgaged premises, to wit:
 _____ number one hundred and fifty-six (156) in Smith
 _____ addition to Jasper, as is more recorded
 in said Stock county.—Dated April 29, 1883.
 I, T. T. PUMSER, Sheriff of Stock County.
 W. PAXTER, P. M.'s Attorney. my63d 5

Imported French Embroideries,
 Imported direct from Paris, and for sale very
 cheap at
MCKAY & BROS.

Notice to Creditors.
COUNTY COURT OF ROCK COUNTY.
 In matter of the estate of Philip Mealy, deceased.
 All whom it may concern.

THAT of administration having been issued to me as Philip Carroll, and six months having elapsed since the date of said administration, I am allowed to creditors to present their claims for payment and allowance, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of said dec'd, in said county, on the ninth day of December, next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M., present, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said dec'd.

Given at Rockford, Ill., this 1st day of June 1878.

AMOS P. PRIOR, Judge.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED AT OUR OFFICE.